EATON TO OBERLY.

THE REPLY OF THE EX-COMMIS-SIONER TO

The Charges of His Successor That Partisan Consideration Prevailed in the Commission.

New York, September 11.—In a letter to the Times Ex-Civil Service Commissioner Dorman B Eaton says: In a former letter I promised to answer specifically all the charges which Commissioner Oberly has made in his lett r in the Times of the 18th of August:

First-The first and principal charge that parlisan considerations preva led in the matter of making a special rule approved July 22, 1884, in conducting examinations and in making general certifications thereunder for the position of special examiners

for the Peas on Office. Now let us return to Mr. Oberly's main charge, concerning the certifications and appointments for pension examiners. The one peculiarity about them was this, that when the commission made the certifications for their appointment it found it necessary to certify the names of all the ap-plicants on its registers, instead of only the four marked higher than the only the four market higher tasther rules required in other cases. The appointing officer could, therefore, at his discretion, with which they could not interfere, select from the whole lists instead of being compelled to take one from each set of four. In the facts which made the special rule involving the general certifications necessary is the complete answer to Commissioner Operly's indictment Let us understand these facts. As a member of President Grant's commissioner of President Grant's commissioner of the co sion I helped to enforce a rule which provided for the cert fications of only three names at once, and, approving that rule, I proposed the same provision for President Arthur's rules. It was approved by the commission, but was disapproved by members of his Cabinet. One of them, at least, faro ed general certifications in all cases. No one of them favored three only, and several, it is believed, favored many more than four names on a cer-tificate. The commission regarded it as fortunate that only four as a general rule were, by a compromise, provided for in the rules. This rule of four was rigidly erforced in every case until July, 1884, save one exception, for imperative reason, was always made as to a few techni-cal places in the State Department. On the 7th instant of that month, and the last day of its review, Congress adjourned, having suddenly passed that same day an unprecedented act creating 150 new offices to be filled, of which the occupants were to be called pension examiners, whose service was to be in the field and whose duties, to be performed in full measure in the outce, were to be the invesigation and reporting upon claims for persions, each examiner acting independ-ent y for the locality of his assign-ment. It was plain, therefore, that matured judgment as well as some experience in life were qualifications far more important that in the cletical work of the before existing class of pension examiners who served un-der the eyes of the chief at Wash-ington. The practice had been to as-

sign these office examiners to the field after adequats experience show-

terms of the new law, to hold office

six mon he, even before complete ap-

pointment; and the civil service law.

if held to cover the new places, rigid-

and Territories in the ratio of propor-

tion. The purpose of Congress was to have a great amount of work done

within the year before is next session.

Members and preat politicisms, hold

ing that the act and ru'es did not

cover the new places, and believing the commission cou'd not fill them

seasonably, had enough applicants,

whom they were pressing upon the President and his Cabinet for filling

these pla es ten times over. What

that no examination was required

for these. And here let us cor-rect one of those strange, careless misstatements on which the whole

fabric of Mr. Oberly's indictment and

the peculiar theories rest. He de-

clares, to use his own words, "That it

July, 1884. Such was the need of pro-

ards to prevent the spoilsmen captur-ing the places. It was next essential

to fill them with the utmost prompt-

ness. It would be disastrous to oc-

technical machinery of the commis-

sion for that purpose. It was mid-summer vacation time, and the com-

mission had not a single person ex-

amined or even an applicant for filling any one of them. To meet the stern

conditions of apportionment, exami-

nation, after due notice given, must

be in such numerous and remote places as to accommodate the country

from the lakes to the gulf and from

ocean to ocean. It was plainly impossible to complete these examina-

tions and then go through the slow process of certifying by fours for all the vacancies while keeping up the

appointment on less than two months

at least. It was plainly unjust to set

off a place of one year to one State sgainst appointment; to

other States for an indefinite time.

The request for certifications to fill

these vacancies came promptly to the

to certify in the usual form the

The first duty was at all hez-

examination and certification.

be apportioned among the States

for only one year, and yet the

AN OLD STORY.

be on his way to Texas.

fix a series of examinations, and the dates could not be made earlier than

between the 19th and 25th of the

would be near a month gone, and after

crediting the commission.

BLOODY WORK.

Fight at a Dance,

the dancing in the evening the base-

was thereup in attacked by a friend of

Mar in's, Stogsdale by name, who shot him in the breas', inflicting a

mortal wound. He, Sto, sdale, not satisfied with his bloody work, attacked other friends of Martin, the first being

Zem McCarkell, who sustained a wound from the former's pistol over

the heart. Lewis Raider, a man of

great strength, thinking this indis-criminate shooting had gone far

enough, rashed through the crowd and attempted to disarm Stogedale. The

latter had one more charge in his pis-tol and this he fired at Raider. The ball took effect in the latter's thigh

inflicting an ugly wound. Marlin, Orchard and McCaskell are, it is be-heved, fatally wounded, and Raider

dangerously s). Great excitement prayails over the affair. Stogedale has not been captured and is believed to

ing practical capacity. Contrary to all precedent and to the law as to the other cas of examiners, these day was nigh,
On a country girl spinning the King cast his eye;
chaut pays more for his goods, has more trouble and must go to market, new examiners were, by the express Fair flourish the roses anear the court wall.
But the rose of the hedges is fairest of all.
"Let me hide my fool's face 'neath a lying tombstone. service rules, is they could be held to cover them, required a probation of

For the world's gone a Maying, I mope here Said the jester, who sat on the steps of the ly required the appointments to them

But the blossoms will fade which the thoughtless have torn, And the cheeks of a maid will grow withered why should there for such a small matter be woe, Since each hedge and each village such roses

King! go to your wine; pretty maiden! go moan!
When its meat hath been mumbled, we leave
the picked bone,"
Said the jester, who sat on the steps of the
throne.

Yet a peasant is grinding a knife, sharp and And silentif wending his way through the was worse still, there was ground for g ave solicitude lest it might be held by the Attorney General thron—the dogs must be driven from licking the gore
Of a monarch struck down at his own palace "Though her name be a gibe and her altars In the end Gossip Justice will saize on her Said the jester, who sat on the steps of the throne. — Temple Bar.

Must be Tried by a Military Com-

was provided that these officers should be appointed under the civil service Washington, September 10.-The This statement is without a shadow of Army and Navy Register tomorrow will foundation. The proposition of the "If public opinion in and out of Commissioner is even indicrously abthe army has weight in deciding the fate of Geronimo and his murderous surd. He is ignorant and therefore innocent of the fact that there was so band they will be tried by a military much doubt on the points, even nearly commission, speedily convicted and executed without undue delay. There year after a Rapublican President is a precedent for such treatment of them, if one is needed, in the case of had decided in favor of the jurisdiction of the commission upon my presentation of the legal points in favor of that the trial by military commission of view, that a member of the Cabinet of the Sioux after the Minnesota massacre President Cleveland, at the instigation in 1862. Five hundred of the prisonof the Democratic Pension Commis-sioner, Gen. Black, a tually submitted ers were then put on trial, 300 of whom were found guilty of murder and thirty-eight were hanged. Every that very question twice within the same month to a Democra ic Attorney one of the band was a prisoner of war General (Garland) and apparently the at the time of his escape from the San Carlos reservation. They had been placed there by Gen. Crook and were late Mr. Oberley knows nothing of it. The Attorney General's opinions, now before me, are dated, respectively, May 7 and May 25, 1885. I suggest that Mr. Oberly get copies and read them Thus, in May, 1885, a Democratic Commission-er of Pensions grasped for that ungiven the liberty of the reservation on condition of not leaving it. They broke their promise and used their privileges to escape in order again to to take to the warpath. They are paroled prisoners, taken red handed in the acts of war, and should suffer limited party patronage which a Republican administration had denied to the punishment adjudged by the law its head of Pension Office, Dudley, in of war to such acts of treachery.'

A Poser for Mamma. Comic Weekly: Child-And won't give me a penny, mamma? Yet you always say you love me. Mother When you are older dear, you will unders'and how much I love you. Onlid (disparagingly)—Yes, if you leved me so much, mamma, why didn't you marry the candy store

He Wanted the Scissors to Rattle. Texas Siftings: Customer — I say Mr. Barber, I don't hear your scissors at work on my hair. Barber-There is very little hair on your head. Customer-That makes no difference. pay you money, and I want you to rattle the scissors on the bald place just the same as if it had hair on it.

A Bad Failure.

Eastern drommer (to St. Louis merchant)—That was a pretty bad failure of Isaac S.ein's? Merchant -Pad? Vell, you vas right it was. It vas de vorst failure of de season. His greditors made him bay 75 cents on de commission July 8th. In that exi-gency the only thing it could do was as to fall like dot. dollar. It is petter to stay in peesness

names of the thirty-two applicants for Subscribe for the "Appeal."

THE TAX ON DRUMMERS.

the before existing class of examiners, which it was hoped were fairly qualified, and it did so. Acting with the utmost dispatch, the commission was not able before the 11th of July to VIEWS OF A COMMERCIAL TRAV-ELER ON THE

month, and even then many remote States could not be included. Here Workings of the Mississippi Privilege Tax Law-An Injustice to the Business Public.

the ex-mination papers should reach Washington another month might be used in the d-tails of marking and To the Editors of The Appeal: certifying. In the meantime the pub-lic business seemed to be arrested by the obstructive methods of the com-MARIANNA, ARK., September 9.—I see a circular from the Auditor of the S ate of Mississippi in regard to commercial travelers, and calling the attention of the tax collectors to be vigmission. It was certain the commis-sion would be attacked on that ground. Though a crisis caused by ilant in seeing that all travelers have Congress, it was certain that all the Congress, it was certain that all the politicians of both parties would charge it sgamet the "farce of civil service reform," for which Commissioner Oberly and ters of thousands of Democrate in Indiana and elsewhere, who are now much wiser, then felt no more respect than was full for it by his friends. license. That is the law of Mississippi, and that it should be obeyed in an acknowledged fact, and all law abiding people who go there to sell merchan-dise should comply with these laws, and especially one of that class—a commercial traveler. The notice at racted my attention, and afforded me than was felt for it by his friends, Senster Voorhees and Mr. Hendricks. food for thought. I appears a strange thing to me that any State would en-There were anxious discussions of the perplexing situation. President Arthur was consulted. He was always act such a law, and especially in this enlightened age; and we, as a class of men who depend upon the trade and firm and faithful for a reform policy. On the 28th of July the commission patronage of the merchants in the re-spective Sta'es in which we travel, advised the adoption of the special rule already referred to, which Commissioner Oberly holds up to public censure on partisan grounds in his letter to the Times. cannot but notice legislation in any State that direc ly affects our own prodescion, as the State tax does a drummer. The idea of a great many people is radically wrong. They do not really want to regislate against the traveling men. I This policy resulted in relieving the crisis and in seasonably filling the places with competent examiners. The cannot believe that, and I speak the enemies of reform were defeated of their spoils and in their hopes of dissentiment of many of my fellow sales-men—but they imagine it comes from the merchant princes that send us out. But it is not so. It affects us direct y, for each expense that is incorred in traveling is charged up against the salesman, and his trade in Three Men Mortally Wounded in a the State must justify, beyond a sure Houston, Mo., September 11.-Night profit, a'l his expenses, and our sala-res are geaded accordingly. Many before last at a farm house near Summerville, twenty-one miles southeast hotels charge extraordinary prices for the accommodation they give travel-ing mee, and that the salesman is not of Houston, in this county, occurred one of the most fa'al tragedies ever known in this section. Last Saturday at Summerville, during a game of b seball, Jere Orchard and Riley Marthe loser by it is s wrong impression. The salary and the expenses of the traveler at the end of the month are tin engaged in a violent dispute, but were separated before doming to made up and charged to his expense account; that is the expense the blows. Last Thursday a "corn cut-ting" was given at the residence of a farmer near Summerville, and during house his undergone in sending out their agents, and the sales and profits are figured up. If the sales do not justify all expanditures, then the sales-man must be wildrawn and the ball dispute was revived, and pistols were drawn. In the meles that en-sued O chard was seen to discharge house, being able to take care of itself, the salesman loses his position. The position of the traveler is so little unhis weapon at Martin, the bullet passing entirely torough the latter's tody, from the back to the breast. Orchard derstood, and seldom defended, I feel it my duty to notice and to correct as far as I I can what is considered a usury, that

> helpless to remedy the evil. If all were placed or situated as I and some o hers are, it would make no material difference, as I have other States where there are no licensee, and I can spend my money there. I have made two or three trips a year in the State of Mississippi, and I have spent from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars in the State soliciting orders, whereas since the tax on commercial travelers. I do not spend a dollar, neither shall I do so while it is a law. The S ate of Mississippi loses a hundred dollars that would be spent and left there, where it makes one, and quite a num-ber have left it for good. The hotels, the livery stables and the merchants is less, and those who do go there get better prices. Drive away strong com-petition in any State, lessen the numwas beginning, and May ber of traveling stlesmen, and the merwhere before he had a market at his door daily and could buy his goods intelligently and at the lowest figures. Not a house in the land would sell goods through traveling salesmen if they were certain that the merchant would come to marke', for there they get better prices for goods sold, and the merchant has less ground for complaint if his goods are in any way wrong. Traveling men are a great benefit to any State; they are no detriment in any way. If one takes any advantage of a merchant the next one will give him away, and the traveler dares not to do a mean act, if so at his peril, and he stands a good chance to ose a customer, which in these times no one can afford to do. White sthe State fills her safe with what the license will bring and a fee to the officer, it depletes the pockets of the hotel

we as a class generally bear, because

man and the livery man and the merchant, lessens thereby competition, and the merchant pays more for his goods, and the traveler cannot feel toward the State and those he deals with the same interest when he feels he is taxed to place the goods be sells, and this advantage is taken of him. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will give this space in your him. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will give this spare in your paper, and as it has a large circulation in the State that imposes this burden on the traveling man, that it may be them, Jacob moves the right legs on the traveling man, that it may be read with profit and have some effect that will in the future prove beneficial an unjust exaction on a class of men who can little afford to pay the tax. I have no ill will toward the State or her good people. I believe in obeying the law and complying with its requirements, and I would allow my fellow travelers to do as the law directs, and not be liable thereby. But, as for myself, I shall remain away-so

will many others-until it shall be re-

pealed, which will, I hope, be at no

F. A. MARTIN.

John Baird's Insanity. NEW YORK, September 10.—Old John Baird, the Scotch elevated road engineer, appeared before a sheriff's jury and the Lunacy Commissioners today in proceedings brought to estab-lish the question of his sanity. The suit was brought by his children be-cause he left his wife. In his testimony Mr. Baird said he was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1820. He was the builder of the first propeller that went from this city outside Sandy Hook, and also the first one that went around Cape Horn without stopping on the way to coal up. He built over forty vessels for the Cromwell Company and invested \$100,000 in it, and recognizing the merit of the elevated ailroad system he mortgaged his house for \$10,000 to invest in the system. He was constructing engineer of the road, but refused to accept his salary (\$10,000 a year) until it was com-

The President Shoots a Deer.

Washington Post: Yesterday the President had a most thrilling adventure with a deer. A few of these sni-mals have been placed at regular intervals in the vicinity of the President's cottage, in order that he may not be disappointed when he goes out to shoot. This is quite English, you

When the Presiden sallied forth after his quarry, his billycock hat was tilted on an angle on the left side of his head. His yellow corduroy pants his head. His yellow corduroy pants were tied tightly around his ankles with a corset string, and his red shirt Exchange Building, New York City.

st one resp'endent in the morning sub.

It was ted with a bright green bow.

"My dear, you look quite like a dude," said Mrs. C., as sha g zed in admiration upon her husband.

The President smiled. "I rather think this is handsome," he said, and

your correspondent jotted down the conversation in short hand. There were only three parsons in the hunting party.

The President carried a gan, the

guide carried a bottle and the Post man carried a note brok. "We leave one dear to find a'mother deers," said the President.
"Ha! ha!" laughed Mrs. Cleveland.
"Ha! ha!" shouted Dr. Ward.
"Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle," said a little cow bell under a chestnut tree by the

When the party started the first deer was tied to a tree about a quarter of a mile away. At a signal from the guide it was liberated. Instead of bolting away as it had been trained to do, it raised up in a most friendly way to the President and began to nibble

at the green how.
"Ob, dear," said the President, pathetically, "this will never doe." You see it was a little girl decr and didn't know any better. Half a mile further a place was found

where a deer had been tied; but, great, heavens, it had escaped! The sport was now getting exciting.

Deeper and deeper the party pushed into the woods. The great trees waved the r srms in joy at having such a distinguish d person beneath their shady branches. The grass quivered in very costasy. The little birds savg sweet y on the boughs Your correspondent and the guide

took a drink. At that moment the President saw a deer leaning sgainst a tree. Trembling with excitement, he raised his brand new Winchester rifls and fired six and a half shots in rapid succession. Each bullet entered the deer's side, but the animal did not move. We rushed to where it stood.

Great heavens, it was stuffed! STRANGE PHENOMENON. Storm on Lake Superior Stopped

by the Earthquake. Cuicago, Ita., September 11.—Capt. Marsoen, of the propeller Danaldson, relates a strange experience he had on the trip to Chicago. One night last week, while coming up to Lake Superior with the schooners Brightie and Nellie Mason in tow, a furious gale from the northeast was encountered. The wind attained a velocity of fully forty miles an hour and continued with unabated fury for several hours. It was accompanied by a vicious cross ses, the waves running very high, even for Lake Superior. The steamer la-bored badly in the heavy seas, and it was with great difficulty that she suc-ce ded in weathering. Suddenly and without any apparent cause the wind died away into a dead calm, and in less than five minut a the white capped waves flattened out into a perfectly smooth sea. The crews of all three vessels were greatly mystified by the strange phenomenon and all agreed that they had never seen anything like it on the lake before. Turning to his mate, the captain remarked that there must have been some unusual dis urbance en land. On reaching the Saulte, the captain went rehore and secured a newspaper. It was then he learned that at about the same time be had witnessed this sinare the lorers by it, the numb r of same time he had witnessed this sin-sa esmen is lessened, the competition gular action of wind and wave Charleston had been badly shaken by an

Wealth and glory and place and power,
What are they worth to me or you?
For the lease of 1 fe runs out in an hour,
And death stands ready to claim his due;
Sounding honors or heaps of gold.
What are they all when all is told? A pain or a pleasure, a smile or a toar—
What does it matter which we claim?
For we step from the cradie into the bier,
And a careless world goes on the same;
Hours of gladness or hours of sorrow,
What does it matter to us tomorrow.

What does it matter to us tomorrow?

Truth of love or vow of friend—
Tender caresses or cruel eneers—
What do they matter to us in the end?
—For the brief day dies, and the long night
nears.

Passionate kisses, or tears of gall.
The grave will open and cover them all.
Hemeless vagrant, or honored guest,
Poor and humble, or rich and great.
All are racked with the world's unrest,
All must meet with a common fate.
Life frem childhood till we old,
What is all when all is told?
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Utica Herald.

-Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Utica Herald.

The Twins of Locana Vienna correspondent of the New London Gazette writes: John and Jacob Tocci, the twins of Locana, who have been shown in almost every city of Europe as the successors of the fa-mous Siamese twins, are dying in the Prater. The boys resemble each other exactly, and are now in their

John the left. The twins cannot walk, and keep their balance by lacing their to us in the removal of what must be arms round each other's neck. Jacob eats of en and heartily, and is the healthier of the two, and to all appearance it is he who keeps his brother alive. Two days ago the twins quarreled over a toy, and John giew so excited that his heart blood suddenly ceased to flow, and he charged to a condition of complete lethargy, from which he had not awoke on the following morning. The boy suffered from the same complaint a year ago in Berlin, and Prof. Virchow then declared that a recurrence of the lethargy would certainly put an end to the twins' life. A number of Vienna physicians are observ-ing the malady, but they enter-tain little hope of John's life, and if John dies, Jacob must follow him to the grave. The twins as they lie in their bed offer a strange contrast; Jacob, with feverish eyes and a red face, seems to harbor all the blood that has retreated from John's lifeless body The conscious boy cries incessantly, because he has often heard Prof. Virchow's remark repeated, and knows that his brother's death is but the barbinger of his own. The poor creatures are meeting with the same fate that

some time ago put an end to the life of the Siamese twins, the second of whom died of poisoned blood vessels, after having spent six terrible hours with the corpse of his brother. The advisability of an operation separating the living from the dead brother was discussed at the time; but before a resolution could be taken death had done its work The twins fof Lecans, who for the last eight years bave traveled to all the world's shows, were to have left tomorrow for New York, where Barnum is said to have engaged them for a year at a salary of 30,000 francs. In the event of their death the parents have sold the body to a London an-

£8,000. "Our Baby's First Year." by Marion Harland, with other valua-ble information; forty-eight page book.

atomical museum tor the price of

THE M., B. & A. ROAD.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE PRO-POSED CHANGE

In the Line of Survey-Leaving Out Fulton, Miss., by the New Owners.

ICORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPRAL. FULTON, MISS, September 8 .- Your spec al correspondent having visited the counties of Lac, Monroe and Ita-wamba deem it not out of place to give a few do's in rigard to the only topic discussed in this section, to wit: The location of the late Memphis, Bir-mingham and Atlantic railroad. It seems that before the sale of this road the line had been run and located from Tupelo, Lee county, to the Ala bama line, by way of Fulton, in Ita-wamba county. This seemed to be in accordance with the charter, that says the road must go in one mile of Fulton, and that no other read can be built within twelve miles of said line. As soon as the new owners of the road took charge of the survey they commenced locating a line from Tupe lo down Old Town creek, by way of Cotton Gin, leaving the chartered line by way of Falton from twenty to twenty-five miles, and tapping the towns of Verone, Snannon, Okolona and Aberdeen, and by this means cutting off ail the trade in that vast lope of country east and north of sa d fine, a distance of seventy five or eighty miles, as a matter of business. These cities and towns become some-what excited over the matter, and if common expressions are worth any thing, they will urge the extension of the Illinois Central railroad or the Mobile and Ohio road into this unmo-lested territory, and as a matter of course, divert this trade to New Or-leans or Mobile, to the detriment of Memphis. There is also a strong sentiment in this section to contest the right of a corporation to violate its charter and go where it pleases, and no doubt if it becomes the settled policy of the present company to make the divergence now contemplated, that every legal means will be taken to force them to the contract, and further antagonism to the company will be inaugurated in the election for the contract, and support the contract of the company will be contract. next Legislature, and every impedi-ment thrown in the way that is possible. Even the people of Lee county, outside of Tupelo, are almost solidly against the change. The people of Fulton and Itawamba county feel sadiy disap-pointed; they fully expected the road and was anxious to get in communica-tion with Memph's. They have done all they could to get their country deve oped. In an int rview with some of the leading ones of Futon, among them the Hon. David Johnson, now superintendent of the State peniten-tiary, I found the latter firm in the

opinion that the read would be built through Fulton as the charter directs. He gives as his rersons, first, that the rich corporations were more strict in obeying the law and fulfilling their contracts than smaller ones, and it was a question of doubt in law whether they had the right to locate and operate a road from Tupelo to the distance of twelve miles or whether they would not en-danger the forfeiture of their charter by stopping at Tupelo. Taking these corsiderations in view, and also the competition they would necessarily meet by going the lower line, and undisputed control of all the vast territory passed by them on the main line, with no antegonism from any source whatever, in view of these and many other facts, he was of the full opinion the company would build by Fuiton as the charter directs and is now lo cated. By this route the right of way through the county will be guaranteed and a drawbridge over the Bigbes wil

be granted if possible. So time will soon tell what will happen. Royse. SEVENTY YEARS.

What Has Been Accomplished in Products and Prices in That Time San Franc's o Call: The Milling World, an English publication, has re

cently printed an interesting tabulated statement which compares the prices for farm products now with what they were seventy years ago. From it the following extracts are made:

Wheat, per bushel
Oats, per bushel
Corn, per bushel
Barley, per bushel
Barley, per bushel
Butter, per pound
Cheese, per pound
Cheese, per pound
Eggs, per dozen
Cows, per head
Hay, per tou
Straw, per tou
Sheep, per head
Farm labor, per month,
In the same dir

In the same direction is a table which the Scientific American furnishes giving a comparison of the price of manufactured articles in the same years. It reads as follows:

81014

It will thus be seen that while farm products have increased very largely in price in the period comprehended in these tables, the price of manufactured articles has decreased in almost the same ratio. Farm labor is paid over 100 per cent, more now than in 1816, while the selling prices of all kinds of farm produce have increased 100 per cent. and upward and the cost of manufactured articles has decreased to such an extent as, taking the two tables together, to show enormous differences in favor of the farmer and against the manufacturer. A volume of sermons for the political economist can be found in these tables.

Crops in Michigan, Lansing, Mich., September 11.— The Michigan monthly crop report, just issued from the office of the Secof State, shows the average yield of wheat now thrashed to be sixteen bushels and a half per acre, indicating a total yield in the State of about 26,500,000 bushels, being 2,250, 000 bushels in excess of the August estimate. Oats indicate an average yield of thirty-one and barley twenty nine bushels per acre. Winter apples promise 89 per cent. and late peaches 57 per cent. of an average

Labor Demonstration at Toronto TORONTO, ONT., September 11.—The Knights of Labor demonstration today was a great success. Five thousand men were in the procession, which, with bands playing and banners fly ing, presented a novel and plessing sight. All the trades were represented. The streets were lined with people.

Arrested for Embezzling. Sr. Louis, Mo., September 11.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Peoria, Ill., says: Charles Barrett, a popular traveling salesman of S. H. Thompson & Co., wholesale grocers of this city, was arrested for embezzling \$2000. He does not deny the charge.

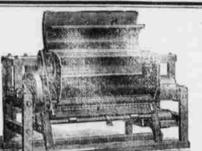
SUGGS & PETTIT

WHOLESALE

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

And Commission Merchants,

260 and 262 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.



PRATT GIN CO.

Manufacturer's Agents for Daniel Pratt Cotton Gins, FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS, SMILEY, SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers of Fratt Eclipse Hutler Gins, Feed-ers and Gin Repairers, 98 to 104 Poplar St., Memphise me Pratt Revolving-Head Gins une-qualed. Stock now complete. Prices reduced. Correspondence and orders olicited. Old Gins Repaired in First-lass Orde. All work guaranteed.

JOHN McGRATH, Late with J. T. LaPrade & Ce

LaPRADE, McGRATH&Co COTTON FACTORS

No. 304 Front street, : Memphis, Tenn.

car Having retired from the Saddlery and Harness business and orened an office as above we are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now prepare to serve them in our new capacity. Returning thanks for the very liberal reatronage tended us in the old line, we trust to merit and receive a share of your Avors in the ne LaPRADE, McGRATH & CC

LANGSTAFF & COMPAN Langstaff Building,

322 and 324 Main Street.

SAFES, SCALES, BARBED WIEE. SPECIAL LOW PRICES ON

SORGHUM MILLS, EVAPORATORS,

LEE & LEWIS Cigarsand Tobacco

275 Main Street. Opp. Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.

OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE-22 Madison St. (Desoto Bank Building).

DIRECTORS: S. H. DUNSCOMB, R. L. COCHRAN, J. H. McDAVITT, F. M. NELSE L. HANAUER, A. VACCARO, J. R. PEPPER, W. B. MALI N. FONTAINE, JOE. BRUCE, J. T. WILLINS, S. H.IDUNSCOMB, Pres't. | JOS. BRUCE, V.-Pres't. | J. S. DUNSCOMB

KENTUCKY LOCATED AT PARMDALE P. O., FRANKLI September 6, ISS6, under more favorable auspices MILITARY for twenty years. The Superintendent and Faculty gived divided attention during all hours of every day to the ernment and instruction of the pupils, all of whom ar ganised into one family. Before placing your son elsewisend for Catalogue and Circular of Information to ROBT, D. ALLEN Superintende

W. N. BROWN,

COTTON FACTOR Liberal Advances on Consignments.

266 Front Street, : : Memphis, Te

J. R. GODWIN &

Cotton Facto

And Commission Merchants. Nos. 34 and 36 Madison Street, Mem

S. H. BROOKS,

BROOKS, NEELY & CO. GROCERS, COTTON FACTO

And Commission Merchants, No. 367 Front Street, : Memphis,

STONE & TYLL

Cotton Factor

Also, Agents for the Winship Cotton Gin and Pres NO. 268 FRONT STREET, - - MEMPHIS, T

FADER, FRANK & C Cotton Factors, Wholesale Gre

JAMES DEGNA

DEALER IN WALL PA

Window Shades, Picture Rail Mouldings and Mixed a HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINT. NO. 225 SECOND STREET, · · · · MEMPUP